

REMARKS

In the Office Action dated September 24, 2002, the Examiner rejected claims 1-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,112,088 to Haartsen ("Haartsen") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,594,944 to Ogata et al. ("Ogata") and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,449,484 to Grubeck et al. ("Grubeck"). By this Amendment, Applicants amend claims 1, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, and 14. Claims 1-16 remain currently pending.

As noted, the Examiner rejected claims 1-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Haartsen in view of Ogata and further in view of Grubeck. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The Examiner correctly admits that Haartsen does not teach or suggest a first radio channel having a first radio frequency band, a second radio channel having a second radio frequency band, or a second radio unit for making radio communications with another communication terminal via a second radio channel. However, the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to combine Haartsen with Ogata and Grubeck to arrive at the features of claims 1-16. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Claim 1 recites, for example, a communication terminal. A first channel establishing section uses a first radio unit to establish a first radio channel to a base station. A second channel establishing section uses a second radio unit to establish a second radio channel to another communication terminal. The first and second radio channels have first and second radio frequency bands, respectively. A calling party is connected to the base station. In the communication terminal, a control section then establishes a communication channel between the calling party and the another communication terminal via the first radio channel and the second radio channel.

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Grubeck and Ogata fail to cure the deficiencies of Haartsen. Grubeck teaches a base station that allocates a channel to a group of mobile stations based on their output power demands. (See Grubeck, col. 5, lines 50-60.) Mobile stations that have similar output power demands are allocated the same channel. (Id.) In contrast, claim 1, for example, recites a communication terminal having a control section configured to connect a first radio channel to another communication terminal via a second radio channel, such that a communication channel between the calling party and the another communication terminal can be established. A base station that allocates the same channel to a group of mobile stations, as taught by Grubeck, is not the same as a communication terminal having a control section configured to connect a first radio channel to another communication terminal via a second radio channel, such that a communication channel between the calling party and the another communication terminal can be established, as recited in claim 1. Accordingly, Grubeck also fails to teach or suggest the combination of features recited in claim 1.

Ogata also fails to cure the deficiencies of Haartsen and Grubeck. Ogata teaches a plurality of wireless terminals connected to a main apparatus. (See Ogata, col. 3, lines 35-42.) When one of the wireless terminals require a connection, the main apparatus then determines whether a speech channel is available or free. (See Ogata, col. 6, lines 60-67.) If the speech channel is free, the main apparatus then determines whether the speech channel can be used or not for that particular wireless terminal and allocates the free channel to the wireless terminal. (See Ogata, col. 7, lines 8-56.)

In contrast, as noted above, claim 1 recites, for example, a communication terminal having a control section configured to connect a first radio channel to another

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communication terminal via a second radio channel, such that a communication channel between the calling party and the another communication terminal can be established. Ogata instead teaches a main apparatus that allocates speech channels to wireless terminals. Since the main apparatus manages the allocation of speech channels, Ogata's wireless terminals do not, for example, establish communication channels with other wireless terminals. Therefore, Ogata's wireless terminals are not the same as, for example, a communication termination having a control section that can establish a communication between a calling party to another communication terminal. Accordingly, Ogata fails to teach or suggest a communication terminal having a control section configured to connect a first radio channel to another communication terminal via a second radio channel, such that a communication channel between the calling party and the another communication terminal can be established, as recited by claim 1.

Therefore, even if Haartsen, Grubeck, and Ogata were properly combinable, the combination would still fail to teach or suggest the combination of features recited in claim 1. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 and its respective dependent claims 2-5.

Independent claim 6 recites, *inter alia*, connecting a first radio channel established through a first radio unit to another communication terminal via a second radio channel established through the second radio unit, such that a communication channel between calling party connected to a base station over the first radio channel and the another communication terminal can be established via the second radio unit. As explained above, Haartsen, Grubeck, and Ogata, alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest such a feature. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request

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reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 6 and its respective dependent claims 7-10.

Independent claim 11 recites a communication terminal. A radio channel establishing section establishes a radio channel to a radio communication device connected to a base station. A receiving section receives a telephone number over the radio channel. An originating section originates a call to a party with the received telephone number. A ceasing section ceases the established radio channel.

Haartsen, Grubeck, and Ogata, alone or in combination do not teach, for example, a communication terminal having an originating section that originates a call to a party with a received telephone number. Haartsen instead teaches base stations that originate a call based on a received telephone number and a location of the mobile terminal assigned the received telephone number. (See Haartsen, col. 5, lines 42-53.)

In contrast, claim 11 recites, for example, a communication terminal having an originating section configured to originate a call to a party with the received telephone number. Haartsen instead teaches base stations that originate calls. Therefore, Haartsen fails to teach or suggest the combination of features recited in claim 11.

Furthermore, Grubeck and Ogata fail to cure the deficiencies of claim 11. As explained above, Grubeck teaches a base station that allocates a channel to a group of mobile stations based on their output power demands, i.e., to originate a call. (See also Grubeck, col. 10, lines 28-50.) Therefore, Grubeck also fails to teach or suggest the combination of features recited in claim 11.

Likewise, as explained above, Ogata teaches wireless terminals that do not, for example, establish communication channels with other wireless terminals (i.e., originate

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calls) since the main apparatus manages the allocation of speech channels. Therefore, Ogata also fails to teach or suggest the combination of features recited in claim 11.

Accordingly, even if Haartsen, Grubeck, and Ogata were properly combinable, the combination would still fail to teach or suggest the combination of features recited in claim 11. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 11.

Independent claim 12 recites a communication terminal having a first radio unit configured to make radio communication with a base station over a first radio channel having a first radio frequency band, and a second radio unit configured to make radio communication with another communication terminal by using a second radio channel having a second radio frequency band. A receiving section receives information from the base station over the first radio channel. A sending section then sends the received information to the another communication terminal over the second radio channel while the receiving section receives the information over the first radio channel.

As explained above, Haartsen, Grubeck, and Ogata fail to teach, for example, a communication terminal having a sending section that sends received information to another communication terminal over a second radio channel while a receiving section receives the information over a first radio channel. Accordingly, even if Haartsen, Grubeck, and Ogata were properly combinable, the combination would still fail to teach or suggest the combination of features recited in claim 12. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 12 and its respective dependent claims 13-16.

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CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by this amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made." Deletions appear as normal text surrounded by [] and additions appear as underlined text.

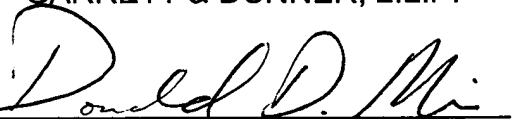
Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: December 24, 2002

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1, 3, 9, 11, 12, and 14, as follows:

1. (Amended) A communication terminal having a first radio unit [for making] configured to make radio communication with a base station, which is connected to a calling party, over a first radio channel having a first radio frequency band, and a second radio unit [for making] configured to make radio communication with another communication terminal by using a second radio channel having a second radio frequency band, the communication terminal comprising:
 - a first channel establishing section [for establishing] configured to establish the first radio channel to the base station through the first radio unit;
 - a second channel establishing section [for establishing] configured to establish the second radio channel to the another communication terminal through the second radio unit; and
 - a control section [for connecting the base station to the another communication terminal over the first and second radio channels] configured to connect the first radio channel established by the first channel establishing section to the another communication terminal via the second radio channel established by the second channel establishing section, such that a communication channel between the calling party and the another communication terminal can be established via the second radio unit.

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3. (Amended) A communication terminal according to claim 1, further comprising a telephone number obtaining section [for receiving] configured to receive a telephone number of [a] the calling party connected to the base station when the first radio channel to the base station is connected by the first channel establishing section, wherein

the control section transfers the obtained telephone number to the another communication terminal through the second radio channel, such that the another communication terminal can make a second call through the base station to the calling party in accordance with the telephone number.

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6. (Amended) A channel connection method for a communication terminal having a first radio unit [for making] configured to make radio communication with a base station, which is connected to a calling party, over a first radio channel having a first radio frequency band, and a second radio unit [for making] configured to make radio communication with another communication terminal by using a second radio channel having a second radio frequency band, the method comprising steps of:

establishing the first radio channel to the base station through the first radio unit;

establishing the second radio channel to the another communication terminal through the second radio unit; and

connecting the [base station to the another communication terminal over the first and second radio channels] first radio channel established through the first radio unit to the another communication terminal via the second radio channel established through the second radio unit, such that a communication channel between the calling party and the another communication terminal can be established via the second radio unit.

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9. (Amended) A channel connection method according to claim 7, further comprising steps of:

receiving a telephone number of a calling party connected to the base station when the radio channel to the base station is connected by the first radio unit;

transferring the telephone number of the calling party to the master device connected to the public network over the wired channel, through the second radio unit; and

making a second call to the calling party from the master device [for connecting] to connect a radio channel in accordance with the telephone number.

11. (Amended) A communication terminal having a radio section comprising:

a radio channel establishing section [for establishing] configured to establish a radio channel to a radio communication device connected to a base station;

a receiving [means for receiving] section configured to receive a telephone number over the radio channel;

a ceasing [means for ceasing] section configured to cease the established radio channel; and

an originating [means for originating] section configured to originate a call to a party with the received telephone number.

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12. (Amended) A communication terminal having a first radio unit [for making] configured to make radio communication with a base station over a first radio channel having a first radio frequency band, and a second radio unit [for making] configured to make radio communication with another communication terminal by using a second radio channel having a second radio frequency band, the communication terminal comprising:

a receiving [means for receiving] section configured to receive information from the base station over the first radio channel; and

a sending [means for sending] section configured to send the received information to the another communication terminal over the second radio channel while the receiving [means] section receives the information over the first radio channel.

14. (Amended) A communication terminal according to claim 12, further comprising a telephone number obtaining section [for receiving] configured to receive a telephone number of a calling party connected to the base station when the radio channel to the base station is connected by the first channel establishing section, wherein

the control section transfers the obtained telephone number to the another communication terminal through the second radio channel, such that the another communication terminal can make a second call through the base station to the calling party in accordance with the telephone number.

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